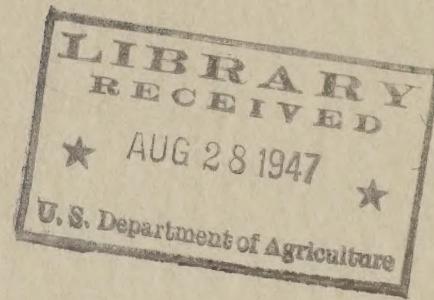
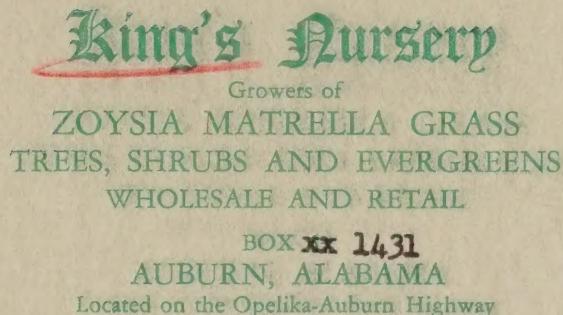


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.01



New Lawn Grass for the South

By D. G. STURKE

Replying to your communication of

with

A dark green reference to Zoysia matrella grass. We are attaching a printed copy of grow both in the leaflet which we think will give you some necessary information on

of lawn research this grass.

Several years ago Zoysia was introduced into the South. It has many of these characteristics. We have this grass at \$5.00 per yard, plus 2 per cent Alabama Sales Tax, F.O.B. Auburn, Alabama. We can ship this grass in any amount. (not less than one yard)

Zoysia may be set almost any time of year provided it can be watered during a drouth, but the best time is in the early spring. Small sprigs or 2-inch square clumps of sod should be set about 12-inches apart. The leaves must be exposed as it is killed if completely covered with soil. The sprigs are firmly set and the soil is pressed around the plants. Keep weeds out until Zoysia is established. If the sprig method is used one yard will plant about 1,200 sq. feet planted 12-inches apart. If planted in $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares on yard planted 12-inches apart will cover 576 square feet, planted 8-inches apart will cover 207 square feet.

We know this is the best lawn grass for the Southeast, and possibly for the entire U.S.A. If further information is needed please write us and we will be glad to help you in any way possible.

Yours very truly,

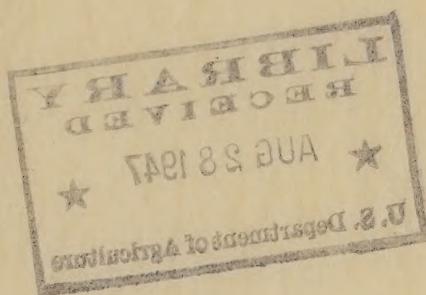
Zoysia may be set in a bermuda grass sod provided clumps of sod at least 3-inches in diameter are used. The Zoysia eventually grows out bermuda.

Zoysia is usually sold by the square yard. One square yard of sod will set 321 feet of 12-inch squares of sod are used.

The following statement was condensed from The Southern Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station and printed in the Farm Magazine.

GUARANTEE—We exercise every care to see that our products are handled in a manner that will keep them fresh and alive; we cannot guarantee that they will live or grow after they leave our hands. Any plant which proves to be something other than what it is sold for, will be replaced, but in no case a greater price be allowed for any plant replaced than originally paid.

All quotations are for immediate acceptance. No liability to us should stock be sold upon receipt of order or injury from frost or hail, also, should strikes or other causes prevent delivery.



144-1

King's Nursery
Growth of
ZOYSIA MATTRESS GRASS
TREES, SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS
WORSTATE AND RETAIL
BOX # 144
AUBURN, ALABAMA
located on the Oblique Avenue Highway

10.50

With reference to your communication of
letterence to Zoyisia mattrella grass. We are attaching a printed copy of
a leaflet which we think will give you some necessary information on
this grass.

We have this grass at \$5.00 per yard, plus 2 cent cent Alabama
Sales Tax, F.O.B. Auburn, Alabama. We can ship this grass in any
amount. (not less than one yard)

Zoyisia must be set almost any time of year provided if can be
watered during a drought, but the best time is in the early spring. Small
stings or 2-inch squares should be set about 12-inches
apart. The leaves must be exposed as it is killed if completely covered
with soil. The stings are firmly set and the soil is pressed around the
base. Keep weeds out until Zoyisia is established. If the string happens
to break one area will last about 1,200 sq. feet lasting 12-inches apart will cover
it quickly in 12 inches of distance on yard lasting 12-inches apart will cover
276 square feet, lasting 8-inches apart will cover 207 square feet.

We know this is the best lawn grass for the South and has
sirly for the entire U.S.A. It thrives in information is needed please write
us and we will be glad to help you in any way possible.

Yours very truly,

KING'S NURSERY.

TCK:ep

King's Nursery
 Growers of
ZOYSIA MATURELLA GRASS
TREES, SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOX 63
AUBURN, ALABAMA
 Located on the Opelika-Auburn Highway

New Lawn Grass for the South

ZOYSIA By D. G. STURKIE

Zoysia matrella No. 321, commonly called Zoysia.

A dark-green, fine-leaved lawn grass that will grow both in the sun and shade has been the goal of lawn research workers in the South for years. Several years ago Zoysia matrella, a grass with these characteristics, was introduced from the Orient by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Zoysia produces a dense sod that feels like a rug. Unlike bermuda, it does not get weedy.

Zoysia is one of the first grasses to begin growth in the spring and one of the last to die in the fall. Furthermore, it is green for a much longer period during the year than bermuda grass. As Zoysia grows only three or four inches tall, it does not have to be mowed often. It stands a more dense shade than any lawn grass tested and grows well in the hot sun.

Zoysia is probably the best lawn grass for Alabama and similar states, provided the lawn is fertilized, watered, and well cared for. Its two major faults are its slow growth and inability to seed. It must be propagated vegetatively and requires about two years to establish a good lawn.

The Alabama Experiment Station has experimented with Zoysia since 1927. Results of numerous experiments are the basis for recommendations made in this article. At present there are a number of Zoysia lawns in Alabama.

Zoysia has not been killed by cold as far north as Washington, D. C., and stands climatic conditions found anywhere in the South. It is not killed by hot, dry summers, but makes very little growth during extreme drouth.

available under most conditions test results are as follows:

Zoysia grows on most soils in the South. In Alabama it made good stands on practically all the major soil types, ranging from sand to very heavy clay. It does not thrive under extreme acid conditions, so the soil should be limed for the best results. As Zoysia requires a fertile soil, a good procedure is to apply 10 pounds of basic slag or ground limestone and 5 to 10 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer per 100 square feet broadcast over the area at the same time it is being prepared.

Zoysia may be set almost any time of the year provided it can be watered during a drouth, but the best time is in the early spring. Small sprigs or 2-inch square clumps of sod should be set about 12-inches apart. The leaves must be exposed as it is killed if completely covered with soil. The sprigs are firmly set and the soil is pressed around the plants. Keep weeds out until Zoysia is established. If the sprig method is used one yard will plant about 1,200 sq. feet planted 12-inches apart. If planted in 1½ inch squares on yard planted 12-inches apart will cover 576 square feet, planted 8-inches apart will cover 207 square feet.

Zoysia may be set in a bermuda grass sod provided clumps of sod at least 2-inches in diameter are used. Dig out the bermuda sod and insert clumps of Zoysia sod. The Zoysia eventually crowds out bermuda.

Zoysia is usually sold by the square yard. One square yard of sod will set 324 feet if 2-inch squares of sod are used.

Mr. D. G. Sturkie is Agronomist at the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station.

This article was condensed from The Southern Agriculturist and printed in Your Farm Magazine.

GUARANTEE—We exercise every care to see that our products are handled in a manner that will keep them fresh and alive; we cannot guarantee that they will live or grow after they leave our hands. Any plant which proves to be something other than what it is sold for, will be replaced, but in no case a greater price be allowed for any plant replaced than originally paid.

All quotations are for immediate acceptance. No liability to us should stock be sold upon receipt of order or injury from frost or hail, also, should strikes or other causes prevent delivery.

Memoranda

B. D. G. STURKE

Soil series is the most soils in the South. It is especially well suited for intensive agriculture. The most soil types, including those of very heavy clay, it does not tolerate under extreme weather conditions, so the soil should be limited to the best results. As soils develop a fertile soil, good drainage is to supply 10 pounds of lime to 100 square feet of ground surface and 5 to 10 pounds of lime to 100 square feet of pasture over 6-8-1 fertilizer per 100 square feet broadcast over the entire area.

square feet, 8-inches apart will cover one yard will plant about 1,200 sq. feet planted in 14-inch squares. If planted in 12-inch squares about 12-inches apart, 576 square feet will cover 1,200 sq. feet. If planted in 15-inch squares it can be watered during a drought, but the best time is in the early spring. Small bridge or 2-inch diameter culverts of 20 yards must be set about 15-inches apart. The leaves must be exposed as it is killed if completely covered with soil. The bridge ate firmly set and the soil is pressed around the plants. Keep weeds out until blossoms are established. If the bridge method is used blossoms are set aside to the same time of the year as the trees.

usually crowds out perennials. Insect cuttings of Zygias soil. The Zygias even- meter size mesh. Dig out the perennials and provide a fine sieve of soil at least 3-inches in di- Zygias may be set in a frame glass box.

shrublets of sand will set 35 feet if 2-inch
shrublets of sand are used.

Yours produces a sense so full feels like a ring
Orient by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
These characteristics were introduced from the
Zoysia grasses and Zoysia matrella, a grass with
several leaves and Zoysia matrella, a grass with
of several leaves and Zoysia matrella, a grass with
two pairs of leaves and Zoysia matrella, a grass with
two pairs of leaves and Zoysia matrella, a grass with
A striking green, fine-leaved lawn grass that will

Zoysia is one of the first grasses of Bengal
downhill in the spring and one of the last to die in
the fall. Multipotom. It is green for a much
longer period during the year than perennials
grass. As Zoysia grows only three or four inches
tall, it does not have to be mowed often. It stands
a more severe shade than any lawn grass tested

and leaders about two years of service is a good
major result. It must be remembered vegetables
to feed. It must be remembered vegetables
territories, water, and well cared for. It is two
years and similar states, provided the same is
done as is proposed the best time class for Ais-

The following is a summary of the results of the experiments made in this study.

the growth of marine extreme grottoes,
killed by hot oil sunburn, put masks over it-
tions found anywhere but where area fit-
as Watson's, D.C., and strange composite corals
like those seen near Killdeer by cold as fast north
of 50° latitude to the north of the Arctic Circle.

This article was condensed from The Southern Agriculturist and
Mr. G. Sturtevant is Abundant at the Agricultural Experiment Station.

King's Nursery

GROWERS OF
ZOYSIA MARELLA GRASS
TREES, SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOX 63
AUBURN, ALABAMA
LOCATED ON THE OPELICA-AUBURN HIGHWAY.

[C O P Y]

ZOYSIA GRASS FOR LAWNS

Zoysia matrella No. 13521, commonly called Zoysia, was introduced from the Orient by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is undoubtedly the best lawn grass that has been found in Alabama. So far as is known, it is suited for use in all parts of the State.

Zoysia grass has a fine leaf, is dark green in color, produces a dense sod which feels like a rug and does not get as weedy as does Bermuda grass. It is one of the earliest grasses to begin growth in the spring and one of the last to die in the fall. It is green much longer than Bermuda grass (9 to 10 months of the year in central Alabama). It grows only 3 or 4 inches tall, does not have to be mowed often, and will grow under trees satisfactorily. Frequent mowing will help produce a more dense and attractive sod. It has stood a more dense shade than any other grass tested at the Alabama State Experiment Station.

Caution: This is not the same grass as the one sold under the name of Korean lawn grass (*Zoysia japonica*), the seed of which is available.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

Deep and thorough preparation of the soil is necessary in establishing a good lawn of Zoysia as is the case with other lawn grasses. Since Zoysia requires a good fertile soil for best growth, about 5 to 10 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer to each 100 square feet should be worked into the soil in preparation.

PLANTING WITH SOD

Since no seed are available Zoysia must be established by vegetative means. It can be propagated by small squares of the grass or by sprigs. These should be set about 12 inches apart in squares, being careful to leave the leaves of the grass above the ground, as the plants will not grow from underneath the soil. The plants should be firmly set and the area rolled and watered. It is necessary to give Zoysia protection from more rapidly growing weeds and grasses until it becomes established.

TIME FOR PLANTING

Zoysia may be planted at most any time during the year if moisture conditions are suitable or if water is

available. Under most conditions, best results are obtained by setting it in March or early April or in October.

CARE OF THE SOD

After Zoysia is dug, it should be kept moist, and it should be kept in the shade as much as possible until set.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Mowing: After the Zoysia lawn is established, allow the grass to grow for some time — to a height of about 3 inches before clipping. After the grass has reached this height, it should be mowed regularly with the mower set high until the grass is well established. Unless other grass such as Bermuda or Kentucky bluegrass is used with Zoysia very little mowing will be required. However, as stated previously, a better sod and more attractive appearance will result from continued regular mowing. This will also help Zoysia to overcome competition.

Watering: Zoysia grass lawns should be watered thoroughly once or twice a week during dry seasons until the grass is well established. Once a good sod is established very little watering will be needed. By planting this grass during wet seasons, it has been established and maintained without any artificial watering.

Fertilizing: A good program for fertilizing a Zoysia grass lawn is to start early in the spring with an application of a fertilizer such as 6-8-4 or 4-10-7 at the rate of 1 pound for each 100 square feet and repeat this application at intervals of 4 to 6 weeks.

Note: The major portion of this article was taken from material prepared jointly by Dr. D. G. Sturkie, Associate Agronomist, Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama and Homer S. Fisher, Extension Landscape Gardener, Auburn, Alabama, for use in a general lawn bulletin which will be available later.

HOMER S. FISHER,
Extension Landscape Gardener,
Auburn, Alabama

GUARANTEE—We exercise every care to see that our products are handled in a manner that will keep them fresh and alive; we cannot guarantee that they will live or grow after they leave our hands. Any plant which proves to be something other than what it is sold for, will be replaced, but in no case a greater price be allowed for any plant replaced than originally paid.

All quotations are for immediate acceptance. No liability to us should stock be sold upon receipt of order or injury from frost or hail, also, should strikes or other causes prevent delivery.

The Zoysi

GROWERS OF

ZOYSIA MATTRESS GRASS

TREES, SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS

WILDFLOWERS AND RETAIL

BOX 63

AUBURN, ALABAMA

LOCATED ON THE OPELKALY-AUBURN HIGHWAY

[COPY]

ZOYSIA GRASS FOR LAWNS

CARE OF THE SOIL
After Zoysia is dug it should be kept moist and it
should be kept in the shade as much as possible until set.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Watering: After the Zoysia lawns are established, follow the grass to grow for some time — to a depth of about 3 inches before clipping. After the grass has reached this height it should be mowed regularly with the mower set high until the grass is well established. Unless after grass such as Bermudas or Kentucky Bluegrass is used with Zoysia very little mowing will be required. However, as stated previously, a better soil and more attractive grasses will result from continuous mowing. This will also help Zoysia to overcome competition.

Watering: Zoysia grass lawns should be watered approximately once to twice a week during dry seasons until the grass is well established. Once a good sod is established very little watering will be needed. By burning this grass during wet seasons, it can prevent establishment and maintenance without any additional watering.

Fertilizing: A good program for fertilizing a Zoysia grass lawn is to start early in the spring with an application of a fertilizer such as 6-8-4 or 4-10-7 at the rate of 1 pound for each 100 square feet and repeat this application at intervals of 4 to 6 weeks.

Note: The major portion of this article was taken from material presented jointly by Dr. D. C. Sturz, Associate Professor of Agriculture, Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, for use in a general lawnmaking article which will be available later.

Homer S. Fisher,
Extension Lawncare Consultant,
Alabama, Alabama

Zoysia mattole No. 13521, commonly called Zoysia, was introduced from the Orient by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is moderately tall grass with blades that are few and tiny. So far as is known, it is suited for use in all parts of the State. Zoysia grass has a fine leaf, is dark green in color, produces a dense sod which feels like a fine soft bed set as evenly as does Bermuda grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to begin growing in the spring and due to the fact that it is green much longer than Bermudas grass (6 to 10 months of the year in central Alabama). It grows only 3 or 4 inches tall, goes out more often, and will grow under trees and shrubs to be more attractive. Bermuda grass will help reduce shade damage and stimulate growth. It has stood a more dense shade than any other grass tested at the Alabama State Experiment Station.

Cultivation: This is not the same grass as the one sold under the name of Korean lawn grass (Zoysia japonica), the seed of which is available.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

Deep and thorough preparation of the soil is necessary in establishing a good lawn of Zoysia as is the case with other lawn grasses. Since Zoysia requires a good fertile soil for best growth, about 2 to 10 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer to each 100 square feet should be worked into the soil in preparation.

PLANTING WITH SOIL

Since no seed the available Zoysia must be established by vegetative means. It can be propagated by small cuttings of the grass or by sprigs. These should be set apart 12 inches apart in clusters, being careful to leave the leaves of the grass above the ground, as the plants will not grow from undivided soil. The plants should be firmly set and later rolled and watered. If it is necessary to give Zoysis protection from more rapidly growing weeds and grasses until it becomes established,

TIME FOR PLANTING

Zoysia may be planted at most any time during the year if moisture conditions are suitable or if water is

GUARANTEE—We exercise every care to see that our products are packed in a manner that will keep them fresh and alive; we cannot guarantee that they will live or how long they last nor can we guarantee that they will be suitable for lawns or pastures. Any plant which is to be sown must be sown as soon as possible after it is sown for it will be lessened, but in no case a greater time than 12 hours for lawns and 24 hours for pasture.

All guarantee is for immediate second chance. No liability to us should occur to object to quality from that of said grass.

Stakes or other fixtures belong to delivery.

King's Nursery
 Growers of
ZOYSIA MATURELLA GRASS
TREES, SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOX 63
AUBURN, ALABAMA
 Located on the Opelika-Auburn Highway

Reprinted from *The Birmingham News-Age-Herald*

New Shady Lawn Grass Gives Great Promise For South

By W. ELBRIDGE FREEBORN
 The Birmingham News-Age-Herald Garden Editor

RECENTLY A GREAT MANY EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON WITH ZOYSIA MATURELLA, OR MANILA GRASS, and we are very enthusiastic about the possibilities this holds for shady lawns in this section of the South.

We have deliberately chosen this time of the year to write about this grass for since it is in the experimental stage we do not want our readers to leap in too enthusiastically for perhaps we are too enthusiastic ourselves and it may not prove as successful as we believe it will. A little history may be interesting. This grass was introduced from the Orient by the United States Department of Agriculture and samples were sent to many of the seed experiment stations. Among others a sample was sent to the Georgia Experiment Station located at Experiment, Georgia, and one to the Alabama Experiment Station located at Auburn, Alabama.

An unusual amount of work was carried on by the experiment station at Auburn, Ala., by Dr. D. G. Sturkie, and much enthusiasm and a great deal of work was also carried on there by T. C. King, an Auburn, Ala., nurseryman. It might be wise to quote a description of this grass as given by Dr. D. C. Sturkie in a recent bulletin issued by the Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala., in which he says that Zoysia grass is "undoubtedly the best lawn grass that has been found for Alabama."

He further says "Zoysia grass has a fine leaf, is dark-green in color, produces a dense sod which feels like a rug, and does not get as weedy as does Bermuda grass. It is one of the earliest grasses to begin growth in the Spring and is one of the last ones to die in the Fall. It is green much longer than Bermuda grass (nine to ten months of the year in Central Alabama). It grows only three or four inches tall, does not have to be mowed often and will grow under trees very satisfactorily. It has stood more dense shade than any other grass tested at the Alabama Experiment Station. It will also thrive in the hottest sun."

"Of course, like all plants, Zoysia grass has some weaknesses. The two major faults to be found with this grass are that it grows very slowly and there is no source of seed supply at the present time. From the sod it requires about two years to get a good lawn; under the same conditions Bermuda grass will produce one in two months."

"CAUTION—This is not the same grass as the one sold under the name of Korean lawn grass (*Zoysia japonica*), the seed of which is available."

Last summer when we first saw this grass at the Experiment Station, located at Auburn, Ala., we became very enthusiastic. However, we were even more enthusiastic after we had seen several lawns in the city of Auburn where this grass was seen growing under Chinese elms, black walnut, pear trees, water oaks, and in the full sun. Later, at Experiment, Ga., Dr. H. P. Stuckey showed us their experiments, among others, one planted in very dense shade beneath very large, old oaks. The next planting that we saw was on First Avenue in Birmingham, Ala., growing on very poor soil, beneath

one large black walnut tree. This was one of the prettiest lawns we have ever seen. The lawn was 100 per cent weedless.

We have also been in correspondence with people who have found it satisfactory in Louisville, Ky., and Coral Gables, Fla.

We find that Homer S. Fisher, extension landscape gardener, Auburn, Ala., has prepared some directions for its culture, and we quote:

"Deep and thorough preparation of the soil is necessary in establishing a good lawn of Zoysia as is the case with other lawn grasses. Since Zoysia requires a good fertile soil for best growth, about five to 10 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer to each 100 square feet should be worked into the soil in the preparation.

Since no seed are available, Zoysia must be established by vegetative means. It can be propagated by small squares of the grass or by sprigs. These should be set about 12 inches apart in squares, being careful to leave the leaves of the grass above the ground, as the plants will not grow from underneath the soil. The plants should be firmly set and the area rolled and watered. It is necessary to give Zoysia protection from more rapidly growing weeds and grasses until it becomes established.

"Since Zoysia is slow in spreading, it may be advisable to plant some other grass for coverage of the lawn area while the Zoysia is becoming established. Kentucky blue grass may be used if the Zoysia is planted in the Fall and Bermuda grass may be used with Spring plantings. It is essential that these grasses be kept mowed regularly so that the Zoysia will eventually crowd them out.

"Zoysia may be planted at most any time during the year if moisture conditions are suitable or if water is available. Under most conditions, best results are obtained by setting it in March or early April or in October.

"After Zoysia is dug, it should be kept moist, and it should be kept in the shade as much as possible until set.

"MOWING—After the Zoysia lawn is established, allow the grass to grow for some time—to a height of about three inches before clipping. After the grass has reached this height it should be mowed regularly with the mower set high until the grass is well established. Unless other grass such as Bermuda or Kentucky blue-grass is used with the Zoysia very little mowing will be required. However, as stated previously, a better sod and more attractive appearance will result from continued mowing. This will also help Zoysia to overcome competition.

"WATERING—Zoysia grass lawns should be watered thoroughly once or twice a week during dry seasons until the grass is well established. Once a good sod is established very little watering will be needed. By planting this grass during wet seasons, it has been established and maintained without any artificial watering.

"FERTILIZING—A good program for fertilizing a Zoysia grass lawn is to start early in the Spring with an application of 6-8-4 or 4-10-7 at the rate of one pound for each 100 square feet and repeat this application at intervals of four to six weeks."

You will notice that mention is made above that no seeds are available and that Zoysia matrella must be established by vegetative means. While this is true, we have found from Dr. John Monteith, Jr., United States Golf Association, green section, Washington, D. C.; M. A. Hein, Agronomist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Tifton, Ga., that this variety has produced a limited amount of seed at Tifton and at Arlington, Md., but that to date no method has been found of seed production in commercial quantities.

W. J. MAGEE, GROWER OF TREES, SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS MORSE'S WATERLY GRASS

AUBURN, ALABAMA

Reprinted from The Biannual News-Ad-Hoc

one large piece went free. This was one of the biggest jams we ever saw. The issue was 100 feet out measure.

We have also been in correspondence with people who
have found it difficult to get into touch with us.

We find that Homer's "Hippel" extension is unacceptable.
General Anthropos' "Vis" has presented some objections
to it which may be noted:

into the soil in the precipitation.

more rapidly drawing water and passing it to come into suspended.

"After Doyles is one of the size as much as possible until compound be kept in type size as much as possible until Doyles may be passed to most size time during the year it is over." Under most conditions best results are obtained by setting it in metal type or in Doyles.

MOUNTING—After the Zebra is mounted it is suspended by a leather strap which passes over the neck and under the chin. The strap is fastened to the leather belt which is attached to the saddle. The leather strap is passed through the leather belt and is fastened to the leather belt.

WATERFALL—DOS SABES BOTES IBIHIS SOMBRA DE MISTERIO
importunamente une ou twice a week during the session
nuns time the class is well supplied. Once a week good
class supplier very little medicine will be needed. Ba-
bushineing this class during wet season, it has been es-
timated that minimum water

PERFILTRATING—A good practice for sterilizing
glasses jaws is to sterilize in the Sterilizer with an
application of 6-8-4 or 4-10-3 at the rate of one pound
per cubic foot for ten minutes. This application
will reduce the size of pores to six microns.
You will notice that sterilization is made easier if you
seeds the apparatus and that glassware must be
designed for a sterilization process. While this is true, we
have found that Dr. John Montague, Dr. C. W. A.
Gott Associates, New York, New York, Washington, D. C.; Mr.
Herr, Abtlowitz, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bu-
reau of Plant Industry, Dillon, Ga., says this article has
been developed to seed at 10% of the original mass
of seed droplets in comparison to a
droplet mass.

Mem Shady Farms
Glass Grapes Great
Promises For Sure

The Billingsgate New-Age-Herbal Garden Gift Set

RECENTLY A GREAT MANY EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE

The best application of this policy for each nation in this section
is the development of its own national economy, which will
enable it to compete with other nations in the world market.
This can be done by developing agriculture, industry, and
commerce, and by improving the educational system.

"CAUTION—This is not the same glass as the one sold
under the name of Korean jawu glass (Koreas ishou-
ics), the seed of which is used in
aspirins.